

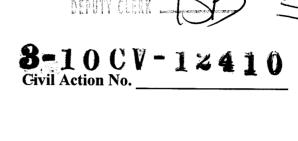
KENNETH McGINTY,

Plaintiff

v.

DRS TECHNOLOGIES INC. and DRS TACTICAL SYSTEMS, INC.,

Defendants



3-10 CV-12410

COMPLAINT

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Plaintiff Kenneth McGinty files this original complaint against DRS Technologies Inc. and DRS Tactical Systems, Inc., as follows:

Preliminary Statement

1. This is an employment case. Defendants terminated plaintiff's employment because of his age and replaced him with substantially younger employees. Defendants violated the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 621 et seq., as amended (*ADEA*), and the Texas Commission on Human Rights Act, Tex. Lab. Code §§ 21.001 et seq., as amended (*TCHRA*). Plaintiff brings this civil action under both statutes seeking legal and equitable remedies for defendants' unlawful employment practices.

Parties

- 2. Plaintiff Kenneth McGinty (*McGinty*) is an individual who currently resides in Ranger, Eastland County, Texas. At all relevant times McGinty was an employee of defendants as that term is defined in 29 U.S.C. § 630(a) and Texas Labor Code § 21.002(7).
- 3. Defendant DRS Technologies, Inc. (*DRS*) is a leading supplier of integrated products, services and support to military forces, intelligence agencies and prime contractors worldwide.

DRS is incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware and its corporate headquarters is located in Parsippany, New Jersey.

4. Defendant DRS Tactical Systems, Inc. (*RSTA*) is an industry leader in the design and manufacture of advanced infrared imaging components and systems. RSTA is a wholly owned subsidiary of DRS that is incorporated under the laws of the state of Florida. RSTA's corporate offices are located in Melbourne, Florida. A division of RSTA is now, and was at all relevant times, located in Dallas, Dallas County, Texas.

Jurisdiction

5. This court has subject matter jurisdiction of this civil action in that McGinty's ADEA claim presents a federal question in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343(4). The Court has supplemental jurisdiction of the TCHRA claim because it arises out of the same set of operative facts as the ADEA claim in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2).

Venue

6. Venue is proper in this judicial district and division because a substantial part of the events or omissions forming the basis of this complaint occurred in Dallas, Texas, and because defendants operated a major division in this city at all relevant times.

Facts

7. McGinty was born in Luling, Texas in 1944, and he grew to adulthood in Gonzales, Texas. He is a combat veteran with a *Top Secret* security clearance who had a distinguished military career in the United States armed services. His knowledge, experience, bravery, integrity and strength of character has earned him the trust and respect of elite military personnel throughout the United States and the United Kingdom.

- 8. In July 2007, DRS and RSTA jointly recruited and employed McGinty on a part-time basis as RSTA's United Kingdom Business Development Director. Jimmy Baird, President of RSTA Optronics Division, administered the recruitment and employment process in the division's principal office in Dallas, Texas. Throughout his employment RSTA administered his compensation and benefits, and he often reported to RSTA's management in Melbourne, Florida. McGinty often met with Baird and participated in RSTA's business development strategy sessions in Dallas.
- 9. DRS and RSTA recruited McGinty because of his knowledge of military weapon and support systems and because of his unique connections to high-ranking officials in the United Kingdom's Ministry of Defense (*Defense Ministry*) and various international organizations. He had developed such relationships during his career as a military officer and during his former employment with another company that conducted business in the UK.
- 10. Soon after McGinty commenced employment with DRS and RSTA, other DRS organizations with global operations sought his expertise in UK military systems and programs. He promoted defendants' weapon systems and products by using his personal connections and business relationships with officials in the Defense Ministry.
- 11. On September 7, 2007, McGinty was assigned to a full-time position as UK Land Strategy Director with DRS Technologies UK Limited. He reported initially to Peter Hurst, Vice President Business Development. McGinty was responsible for developing DRS's business portfolio, and increasing defendants' presence and revenues, in the United Kingdom. McGinty was a shared resource among a number of divisions and business units in DRS's world-wide operations.

- McGinty earned a base salary of approximately \$300,000 per annum in addition to 12. annual performance-based bonuses. He received substantial incentive payments by reason of his exemplary performance. According to DRS's tax records, RTSA disbursed his employee compensation at all relevant times.
- 13. As a result of McGinty's diligence, exemplary performance and adroit use of business contacts, DRS expanded its UK markets substantially. In late 2008, DRS secured lucrative contracts to sell night vision equipment to the United Kingdom's defense forces as a direct result of McGinty's efforts. He also negotiated several contracts between RSTA and the British Calvary Polo and Skiing teams that provided for corporate sponsorships. These sponsorships gave DRS access to elite UK military personnel and members of the British Royalty, including Princes William and Charles, thereby ensuring that DRS obtained additional defense contracts with the British Army.
- 14. In late 2008, William Riker (Riker), Vice President – Business Development, conducted an extensive review of McGinty's job performance. Riker determined that McGinty's performance was outstanding in all respects and that his expertise was a valuable asset.
- 15. In March 2009, Jerry Sinn (Sinn), President of DRS's Tactical Systems Group, awarded McGinty approximately \$18,000 as a bonus for his commitment and exemplary efforts during the previous year. Sinn wrote a memorandum to McGinty praising him for his exemplary performance.
- 16. At all relevant times defendants also employed Tim Phelps (Phelps) and Ben Sutton (Sutton) in the position of Business Developer. Both men are substantially younger than McGinty.

- 17. Defendants directed McGinty to mentor Phelps and Sutton and to introduce them to his business contacts in the United Kingdom and throughout the world. McGinty dutifully complied with these directions. He also trained both junior executives in the best practices for developing business with the military. It turned out later that McGinty had trained his own replacements.
- 18. Finmeccanica, an Italian corporation, acquired DRS and all affiliated companies effective October 22, 2008. Commencing in December 2008, McGinty reported to Larry Hollingsworth (*Hollingsworth*), Vice President Business Development Programs and Strategies, RSTA. McGinty introduced Hollingsworth to all his business contacts in the armed forces of the United States and United Kingdom. By early 2009, Hollingsworth had exploited all of McGinty's business contacts and methods. At that time Hollingsworth embarked on a campaign to get rid of plaintiff.
- 19. On June 9, 2009, McGinty and Hollingsworth met at DRS's offices in Arlington, Virginia. Hollingsworth notified McGinty during the meeting that plaintiff had been discharged.
- 20. Hollingsworth's explanation for the discharge decision was that DRS and its affiliates had too many employees in the Business Developer classification and that McGinty's services were no longer needed. This purported reason was false. DRS retained Phelps and Sutton in the position of Business Developer even though their qualifications and experience were inferior to McGinty's qualifications and experience in every material respect. Moreover, on information and belief, defendants have hired other substantially younger personnel for the position of Business Developer since McGinty was discharged.
- 21. DRS and RSTA discharged McGinty because of his age. Defendants replaced him with substantially younger individuals who were outside the protected class on the basis of age.

- 22. The discharge decision was consistent with defendants' employment practices. Both DRS and RSTA demonstrated a marked preference for younger candidates with respect to its hiring and retention practices.
- 23. As a direct result of his discharge, McGinty has sustained substantial lost income and employment benefits and, in reasonable probability, he will sustain substantial financial losses in the future. He has suffered severe humiliation and emotional distress, and his professional reputation has been harmed irreparably.

Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies

- 24. On August 28, 2009, McGinty dually filed a charge of employment discrimination (Charge No. 450-2009-04859) against defendants with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (*EEOC*) and the Texas Workforce Commission Civil Rights Division (*TWC*) within 180 days of receiving notice of his discharge in accordance with federal and state law. A true and correct copy of the charge is incorporated in the appendix as Exhibit A.
- 25. On April 20, 2010, the EEOC issued a notice of his right to file a civil action under the ADEA. On May 3, 2010, the TWC issued a notice of his right to file a civil action under the TCHRA. A copy of the notices are included in the appendix as Exhibits B and C, respectively. Accordingly, McGinty has fully exhausted his administrative remedies under both statutes and he has fulfilled all jurisdictional prerequisites to the filing of this civil action.
- 26. McGinty has filed this complaint within 90 days after receiving the EEOC's notice of his right to file a civil action under the ADEA in accordance with 29 U.S.C. § 626(e) and within 60 days after receiving the TWC's notice of his right to file a civil action under the TCHRA in

accordance with Tex. Lab. Code § 21.254. Accordingly, this action is brought in a timely manner.

Count One - ADEA

- 27. McGinty re-alleges and incorporates by reference all allegations set forth in paragraphs 7 to 26, inclusive.
- 28. McGinty incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 7 to 30, inclusive, as if those allegations were set forth herein verbatim.
- 29. Defendants committed an unlawful employment practice when they discharged McGinty because of his age. This decision violated 29 U.S.C. § 623(a)(1).
- 30. McGinty has sustained substantial lost wages and employment benefits and he will continue to sustain such losses for the foreseeable future by reason of defendants' commission of an unlawful employment practice. Accordingly, he is entitled to an award of back pay, front pay and other equitable relief, with prejudgment interest on all such relief, in accordance with 29 U.S.C. § 626(b). Reinstatement of McGinty to his former employment is not feasible.
- 31. Defendants' violation of the ADEA was willful. Thus, McGinty is entitled to an award of liquidated damages in accordance with 29 U.S.C. § 626(b).
- 32. McGinty is entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees and costs, including expert fees, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 626(b).

Count Two - TCHRA

33. McGinty incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 7 to 26, inclusive, as if those allegations were set forth herein verbatim.

- 34. Defendants committed an unlawful employment practice when it discharged McGinty because of his age. This decision violated Section 21.051(1) of the Texas Labor Code.
- 35. McGinty has sustained substantial lost wages and employment benefits and he will continue to sustain such losses for the foreseeable future by reason of defendants' commission of an unlawful employment practice. Accordingly, he is entitled to an award of back pay, front pay and other equitable relief, with prejudgment interest on all such relief, in accordance with Texas Labor Code § 21.258(b). Reinstatement of McGinty to his former employment is not feasible.
- 36. McGinty is further entitled to recover compensatory damages for future pecuniary losses, emotional pain, suffering, inconvenience, mental anguish, loss of enjoyment of life, and other non pecuniary losses, with prejudgment interest thereon, in accordance with Section 21.2585(d) of the Texas Labor Code.
- 37. Because defendants engaged in an unlawful employment practice with malice or with reckless indifference to McGinty's state-protected rights, he is entitled to an award of exemplary damages against defendants under Section 21.2585(b) of the Texas Labor Code.
- 38. McGinty is entitled to recover attorney fees and costs, including expert fees, pursuant to Section 21.259 of the Texas Labor Code.

Prayer

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays that upon trial of this action, plaintiff have final judgment against defendants, jointly and severally, for the following relief:

- 1. Back pay, front pay, lost employment benefits and other equitable relief;
- 2. Compensatory damages as set forth in Count Two;
- 3. Exemplary or liquidated damages as set forth in Counts One and Two;
- 4. Prejudgment and post judgment interest at the rates established by law:
- 5. Attorney fees and court costs: and
- 6. Such other and further relief to which plaintiff may be justly entitled.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury in accordance with federal and state law.

Dated June 24, 2010.

Respectfully submitted,

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Case 3: № \$ 44 (TXND Rev. 2/10)	10-cv-01241-O		Filed 06/24/10 Filed OVER SHEET	Page 10 of 10 Page	geID 26
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